



International Conference

On

***"Advanced and Innovative Practices in
Commerce & Management, Science & Technology,
Humanities, Languages and Their Role in
Achieving the Exponential Growth"***



Date : 16th February 2019

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SHRI VENKATESH MAHAVIDYALAYA, ICHALKARANJI

In collaboration with

**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY Commerce and Management
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RECENT TRENDS IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Teaching is a two-way process which involves the learner and the teacher. The role of the teacher is to impart the knowledge to the students. Today, the educational institutes feel the need of improvement in teaching methods in accordance with the global skills development among the students. The newer and newer technologies are emerging in the education field. The new trend of the use of ICT has become prominent in teaching methodologies. English is an international language; lingua franca that can be learned with use of various new methods and materials. The new trends can support teaching English communication skills. The present paper brings out the new devices, ICT methods and sources in teaching and the pros and cons of their application in Indian Scenario.

Keywords: Role of Teacher, Skills enhancement, New trends, Use of ICT, English Language Teaching, Indian Scenario.

The educational institutes insist upon quality enhancement by using new methods, technologies and devices. The barrier of location has become less significant with the use of new technologies. The world has come closure and there is a demand of the perfection in communication skills at global level. English has become an ideal language for educational technology. The educational technologies are beneficial to both teachers and students. There are many career opportunities in global market which need the communication skills, soft skills, technical skills, interpersonal skills, ICT literacy etc. English is a link language for this purpose. It is widely accepted that advances in information technology and new developments in learning science provide opportunities to create well-designed, learner-centered, interactive, affordable, efficient, flexible, e-learning environments (Khan, 2005, Sarica, Cavus 2009,). The role of teacher is changing now-a-days from traditional classroom teacher to facilitator or counselor. There are new methods and materials used in teaching English.

There have been various approaches of teaching English. The method adopted first was Grammar Translation method. The focus of learning English at that time was develop reading skills. So, the emphasize was on learning the vocabulary and grammatical structures.

Then direct method developed as the reaction against grammar translation method. Next, the audio-lingual method of teaching emerged which dealt with memorizing and drilling. Both these methods emphasized on teaching language directly without using MT to explain in English the new terms or grammar. Shirzad (2016) quotes Larsen-Freeman (1986) and Simensen (1998, p. 50) who state that "in the audio-lingually inspired approaches, grammar teaching consisted normally of pattern practice drills only, and had no explicit explanation of grammar. At the time this was usually called an implicit approach to the teaching of grammar".

In modern period, new communicative language teaching developed as the goal of learning foreign language changed to acquiring communicative competence. Competence involves implicit language



knowledge as well as the ability to apply it. The concept of communicative competence was developed by Hymes (1972). He defined communicative competence as knowledge of "when to speak, when not to, and as to what to talk about with whom, when, where, in what manner" (Hymes, 1972, p. 60). Communicative approach aims at developing student-centered teaching. The teacher becomes only the supporter in the learning process. It promotes communication by creating situation and reduces the boredom in learning a foreign language.

After the review of various methods adopted by educators, the paper intends to focus on the new techniques of English teaching and learning. The new trend in education field is based on e-learning which includes use of ICT, computer software, web-based learning i.e. through e-mail, blogs, games etc. The conventional classroom teaching is losing its effectiveness as the new generation of students have become tech-savvy. The following are technologies which can be used for teaching.

1. E-mail: The teachers and students can communicate through the mail. The teacher can provide necessary information giving some activity and the students can communicate each other to discuss that topic. In this way, they can be well-prepared before beginning that topic in the class. The teacher can assign any type of task like brain-storming activity or debate through mail. Thus, English teachers can take benefit of the sites of mail account without any charge. It helps to improve the writing skill of the students. The students can express themselves through e-mail.

2. Use of Apps and Gamification: In the recent years, apps related to education which enable the teachers and students to interact. Such apps and games can enhance the knowledge of English language. The online tests and quizzes can be taken with the help of the apps like Kahoot, Google classroom or with Moodle-based teaching. Teachers do not need to print and evaluate the papers. Different types of test

software can be used for giving interactive tests like multiple-choice, jumbled sentences, matching etc. Teachers can create their own web sites. Skype is also powerful technological application that can help the students to improve their skill of speaking.

3. Blogs: Blogs can serve as a form of personal or professional communication and expression of thoughts. The teachers and students can write the blogs to publish on the internet. It helps to develop the reading and writing skills of language. They can have discussions on any topics to enrich their knowledge.

4. Other Devices: Other technological devices which can support language learning and teaching include Android mobile phones or I-phones, Ipods, PDAs, paper-white Kindles, Tabs, laptops, etc.

Conclusion:

All such developments in educational technologies have brought forth the need of teacher training. Teachers are expected to develop their knowledge and skill of using new technology. The role of teacher is not restricted to instructor. These technologies are a boon to the educational field. Nowadays, the government is trying to make school education ICT-based. The textbooks are printed with QR-codes to scan and get information of the unit prescribed in text. The school teachers are given training for using it with a particular app. Likewise, the teachers teaching at higher education level have to be trained in using various android apps like DU Recorder, Lexis Audio Editor, Cinema FV5 Lite, etc. However, in Indian scenario of education field is not much developed in the use of technologies. If we want to engage students with such technologies, then they at least need android cell phones but the economic conditions of number of students are so lower that they do not afford to buy such mobiles. Secondly, it is possible to handle small groups of students per teacher. But the classrooms in India are mostly over-crowded and even lacking the common facilities. So, it's very difficult to provide such

facilities to all the students at a time. It needs great infrastructural and social changes to bring this dream of technologically-equipped classes. The instructional settings need to be

drastically changed by making them equipped with computer networks and other technological devices.

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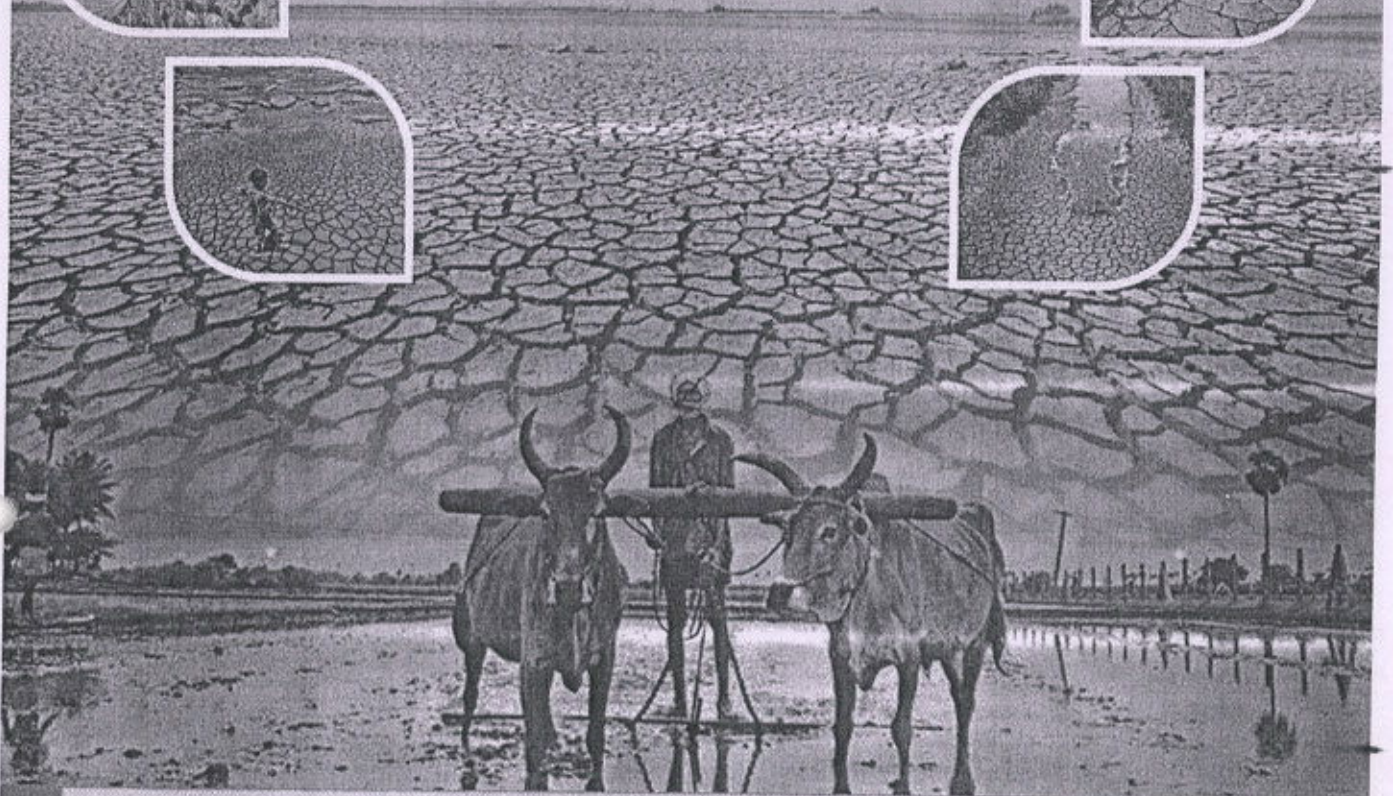
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**'SADANAND DESHMUKH'S BAROMASS
AS
REALISTIC PICTURE OF AGRARIAN CULTURE'**

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Abstract

Sadanand Deshmukh's *Baromass* is an epoch-making novel in the modern Marathi Literature. It depicts the problem of Maharashtra farmers. He focuses on the problems of rural agrarian culture. *Baromass* implies twelve enduring months. It also deals with the problems of unemployment, corruption in rural society. Through major and minor characters, he discusses burning issues of the farmers. A plot of the novel is also woven round the family of Tanpure which have agrarian background. Problems of 'Farmers Suicide' is also cultural issue, he has effectively brought out in this novel. It also distinguishes agrarian rural cultural and urban culture through the characters of Alka and Eknath. This novel is protest of farmers against the exploitation, corruption and injustice done to their farming culture. Deshmukh points out the orthodox cal view of farmers about their cultivation due to which they are suffering in the worldly competition. The writer has presented the rural agrarian picture in apt and convincing words. It gives glimpses of poor condition of agrarian culture of Maharashtra.

[Key words : *Baromass*, Agrarian, Farmers].

• **Introduction :**

Sadanand Deshmukh's *Baromass* is awarded with Sahitye Academy Award, in 2004. This novel depicts the realistic picture of Maharashtra farmers. Every characters from this novel represents the realistic and tragic picture of farmers. He presents the life of farmers with minute observation. He focuses on poor condition of agrarian culture. He points out how the farmers from rural agrarian culture are deprived from modern development. The writer has presented the impact of globalization and free trade on the farmers. They are getting low price for their agricultural goods and commodities.

Baromass deals with the drasastic changes occurred in the agrarian culture. The writer has presented the clash between rural agrarian culture and materially haunted urban culture. The writer has presented orthodoxcal agrarian culture with the representation of Subhanrao Tanpure and modern approach to agriculture with the representation of Eknath.

Sadanand Deshmukh has presented superstitious culture of the agrarian society. He depicts the problems of unemployment and reservation policy of the govt. He also delineates with how well educated young man like Eknath, Madhu are getting victimized in this globalized world. The character of Eknath seems to be mouth piece of Sadanand Deshmukh

• **Realistic Picture of Agrarian Culture :**

A novel sets at kalyani mala in Sanjol, a remote village. A plot of novel is centered at Tarnpure family, which has agrarian background. Subhanrao Tanpure and Shevatrao belongs from orthodox cal agrarian culture Ekanath son of Subhanrao Tanpure is well educated and well cultured young man, who has completed his M.A., B.Ed. He determines to be teacher but due to the corruption and donation he becomes on an unemployed. He decides to till the land and help to

family. There is clash between his father Subhanrao and him about not to use modern chemical fertilizers. Eknath is against his father. The writer has presented clash between two generation. Eknath and his family suffer from agricultural problems and problems of unemployment.

Madhu is another character which has become victim of unemployment. He is younger brother of Eknath. He is also well educated, and determines to be in job. He gives money as corruption to officials to get job at Z.P. He Fails in it. He has sold Kalyani mala to get that job. It was great jolt to Subhanrao Tanpure, & he commits suicide. It was great tragedy and represents suicide problems of the farmers in Maharashtra. After failure Madhu becomes a member of Golden Gang of young unemployed peoples of the village those believe on, there is secret wealth in the land of the village. They dig the land but they fail to get the wealth. They decide to rob the people. A Character of Madhu represents the victim of unemployment.

• **Clash Between Rural & Urban Culture :**

Clash between rural and urban culture is presented through the characters of Eknath and Alka. Alka is wife of Ekanth, a daughter of MSEB engineer at Mohadi. She belong to well to do family. She is graduated. She marries Ekanth hoping all prosperity and pleasure Eknath could not get job. It becomes quite difficult for Alka to live in the miseries of poverty. Eknath's mother Shevantamai expects Alka should help family by giving her ornaments. She becomes furious and after a big quarrel she leaves the home. It is her destiny now to live with Eknath with all the sufferings and adversities. Alka represents urban culture and Eknath represents rural culture.

Other Social Problems :

The writer has focused on many problems through this novel. Superstition is the big problem of Indian Society. He points out people spend their valuable time and money through their superstitions of the people in the name of God and miracles. Dowry is traditional and compulsory thing in Indian society. Generation Gap is a permanent problem in Indian Society. Rural vs Urban crisis is the most discussed problem in India. Rural society has some special futures. Urban Society has haunted with materialistic attitude.

• **Conclusions :**

Baromass discusses major issues related to the lives of the formers. The novel contains different thematic and complexes of the rural life. The themes are related with burning issues of the fathers. It discusses issues like unemployment, dowry, farmers' Suicide, cultural clashes and the problem of money lenders and generation gap.

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**THE IDEA OF VIRTUAL HELL AND AFTERLIFE IN THE NOVEL
'SURFACE DETAIL' BY IAIN M. BANKS**

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ABSTRACT

The science fiction as a genre came into existence with Mary Shelley with her first science fiction 'Frankenstein'. It flourished with the writing of well-known science fiction writers like Brian Aldiss, Jules Verne, H. G. Wells, George Orwell, Sir Arthur Clarke, Anthony Burgess, J. G. Ballard, M. John Harrison, Barrington J. Bayley, Stephen Baxter, and William Gibson. The name that came into limelight during this period was Iain M. Banks who became world-widely famous because of the futuristic science fiction and the magnificent galactic world full of wonders of science and technology. Most famous in his science fiction is the 'Culture' series he has created in his novels. There are artificial intelligences, minds, drones, sentients, mind-states and 'Culture' citizens. This world of science and technology is parallel to the human world that exists on the earth, but as it deals with the most advanced science and technology, it's the fantastic one.

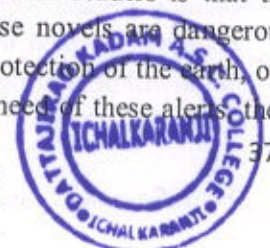
Introduction

The twentieth century science fiction was enriched, made magnificent and reached to the epoch the most imaginative and brilliant science fiction of the Scottish writer Iain M. Banks. He was born on 16th February 1954, in Dunfermline, Fife. After Graduation in English, Philosophy and Psychology at Sterling University during 1972-1975, Banks chose a succession of jobs and in free time he chose to write in the evenings. He also worked as an analyzer for IBM, a technician for the British Steel Corporation and a costing clerk for a Chancery Lane, London law firm. He flashed into limelight with his first mainstream literary fiction *The Wasp Factory* (1984), and he earned a huge publicity after the publication of his first science fiction novel *Consider Phlebas* (1987). He has written more than 27 novels including mainstream fiction and science fiction.

Iain M. Banks has created a 'Culture' series in which he has built a space world of 'Culture' and other parallel civilizations. The novels in this series are full of the most advanced science and technology. It's the parallel world which resembles the human world on the earth. The 'Culture' in the novels of Iain Banks is described as a fictional society-an interstellar post-scarcity society existing about 9000 years ago. This society has virtually everything; they

don't have to work at all, for earning money. There is no law or any kind of enforcement as such. The 'Culture' is a utopian society which dominates over other civilizations in galaxy and tries to bring peace in the galactic empire. But the other civilizations don't want any kind of interference in their state. As a result the incidents of clashes arise in the civilizations of space.

The noteworthy thing about the science fiction novels of Iain M. Banks is the diverse themes in the 'Culture' novels of Banks. The novels *Consider Phlebas*, *Look to Windward* *Surface Detail* deal with the clashes between two civilizations which turn into battles and face serious consequences in the end. Personal concerns also are involved in these themes which also are the reasons for the clashes between civilizations. Sometimes personal clashes are responsible for personal losses which never are recovered. Such themes are quite perfectly illustrated in the novels like *The Player of Games*, *Against a Dark Background Matter*, and *Surface Detail*. The worst thing Iain Banks wants to bring to the notice of the readers is that the alerts given through these novels are dangerous enough to care for the protection of the earth, our planet. If we don't take heed of these alerts then



we are going to face the disasters in the future which won't spare any further chance to survive.

The novel *Surface Detail* (2010) is a 'Culture' novel by the science fiction writer Iain M. Banks which is a story of a strong female lead character fighting against the vicious system of the society in which she lives. The novel takes place around 2970 AD. This novel has back reference of Banks's earlier novel *Look to Windward* which deals with the injustice done to the Chel Debacle civilization. The events in *Surface Detail* take place six to eight hundred years after the events of *Look to Windward*. The novel is a story of a variety of themes in it. It's about the societal system in which the protagonist of the novel lives. It's about the virtual 'Hell' which becomes the cause of war on the serious issue of the possession of the Hell. It's about the interference of Culture in the internal issues of the society. It's about the injustice done to the 'Intagliated' race of Lededje Y'breq, a slave by birth as her parents could not repay the debt taken for their need. If the parents are not able to repay, their next generation has to shoulder this responsibility and obey everything ordered by the owner. It's about the torture that the 'Intagliated' society has to suffer from.

There are six main protagonists in the novel *Surface Detail*- Lededje Y'breq, a chattel slave, Veppers, an industrialist and playboy, Gyorni Vatuil, a soldier, Prin and Chay, Pavulean academics; and Yime Nsoyki, a quietus agent. The novel begins with the war game- the War in Heaven-that continues for several decades. This war is about determining whether to allow the Culture in their galaxy or not, from running the Hells. The Souls and afterlives in the mindstates in this novel are tortured. The Culture, being against the idea of the hell, opposes to the idea of running the hells and decides to stay out of the war; it accepts the outcome of the war as the binding on it. The novel conveys symbolically the way in which the citizens are leading to and what will be the future of mankind if such things

take place on earth -It is an alert for the human beings about its existence on the earth, as well.

Surface Detail is a novel which focuses on the issues of women existing in each and every society regarding their protection from men, being physically weaker than men. Many incidents of rape occur to them but they can't protect themselves as they lack the physical strength of men. Lededje the protagonist in the novel, has been the victim of the several rape incidents, but she is unable to fight against the system. But when everything goes beyond her limit, she decides to take revenge on her owner, Veppers. It is curious to know if she becomes successful in carrying out her decision to the final result of her wish. Powerful artificial intelligences and minds have an important role to play in this novel. The expansion of the war over the digitalized souls into the real world is also at the background of the novel.

Disgusted with her owner Veppers, Lededje Y'breq, a victim of frequent rape incidents by Veppers, takes the decision of rebelling against him and taking revenge on him. Unfortunately she was killed by Veppers while she was trying run away and escape from him. Coincidentally she was picked up by a Culture ship and is given another digital birth which proves to be a better chance for her to take revenge on Veppers. And when she was with the avatar, she recalls that she had been running all those years but nobody asked her where she might be running to. Further she continues that had they asked her she might have told them that she was running to the Culture. Here again Iain Banks wants make it significant that the Culture always care of other civilizations and tries to maintain peace and better administration. Lededje learnt that they had escaped the tyranny of money, individual power and more important that all the people-men and women alike, are equal there with no riches or poverty to put one person above or beneath another. The idea of reincarnation is there behind the change in the character of Lededje when her soul is restored

and brought into use by the Culture. But unfortunately again she has become the victim of her own society. The helplessness of the protagonist remains all the time throughout the novel. There is no way of escape for her. She is the most sympathetic character of all the female characters depicted by Iain Banks.

Iain Banks has painted very powerfully the character of Lededje who has various dimensions of her nature. On one hand, Banks displays her as a very helpless character, and on other hand, she is seen as a strong lady with a very strong determination. Similarly one more character of Veppers is depicted in a beautiful manner by Iain Banks. He is a man who knows very well about the complexities of life which can bring the people of low strata of the society in his civilization. This he makes a strong point for all the policies he implies while being with them. He pays more attention to these oppressed people because he knows well that he can easily take advantage of them.

Iain Banks has focused on the specific society in the novel *Surface Detail*-the society in which Ladedje lives. It's the 'Intagliated' society of the lower strata of people who borrow the money from moneylenders but are not able to repay it. As a result they have to become the slaves of the moneylenders and have to obey the orders- whatever they are. The fine example of this is Lededje whose parents have taken loan and haven't paid it, neither they are able to pay it. As far as the tradition is concerned if the father is not able to return the loan, then the next generation of son or daughter should return it back. If he/ she also is not able to pay it then he/ she should become the slave and follow the orders given by the master. Lededje exactly is the victim of this tradition. Such slaves have to bear the tattoos on their whole body which is the most insulting thing. The protagonist on the cover page of the book is seen with the tattoos all over her body.

Along with the characterization of the strong female lead character of Lededje, there is

very powerful depiction of the character of Veppers, the owner of Lededje. He thinks that it is his right to rape Lededje as many times as he likes, and further he thinks that she deserves it being the 'Intagliated' from the downtrodden community. Her only fault is that she is from the society of losers. So it's the right of the rich people to 'enjoy' such people-specifically the women. Veppers is the same kind of person who enjoys all the pleasures from Lededje and so he the cruelest torturer as Lededje describes him. Other characters in the novel also are depicted in a fine manner. Yime Nsokyi, another character in the novel is killed during a devastating attack on her home orbital. Her lovers Prin and Chay are already in the afterlife, suffering the torments of hell.

The idea of virtual Hell, Heaven, and Afterlife is something different in this novel. It's about the use of human mind and brain which can be brought in use even after death with the help of most advanced science and technology. The idea seems to be fantastic one while reading the novel. But if thought seriously, one can notice the possible alerts, dangers and disasters in such a system. Nobody is sure about the use of this innovative science and technology- if the system is used for the better cause of humanity, then the use of such organs of human body is the best idea to bring into being. Even human body is restored for the future use. Whatever the author has described about the future science and technology in this novel, can be seen happening around on the earth also.

A glance at the science fiction novels written by Iain M. Banks lets the reader in a very, fantastic world of imagination based on the new and innovative inventions in the mind of the author. Iain Banks is really a visionary who could notice the possible alerts in the modern inventions in the field of the most advanced science and technology. What is important is that the human beings should take heed of all these alerts in proper time, otherwise the human life will really be impossible and there will be no

chance for any more survival on the earth. Iain Banks who has earned his own class of readers of 'Culture' novels, has become more memorable in the world of science fiction because his name

was given to an asteroid after his death on 13th June 2013. The world will remember him for the magnificent 'Culture' he has created in his science fiction.

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On Valuing The Values: Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

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Abstract

Being a proud member of the family of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanatha and the great founder of this Sanstha, Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe, I feel much privileged to express my gratitude towards Dr. Bapuji taking opportunity of writing an article on him. Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe is in fact the Banyan tree of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha which has flourished hopefully and successfully throughout the country which now has become world widely known. Today we feel proud that we are the members of this family which is known for its social moral values in the society.

Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji alias Govindrao Dnyanoji Salunkhe has reached to such a height by his devotion for the establishment and development that people started calling him 'Bapuji'. Bapuji reminds us of the great leader of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who also is called the 'Father of the Nation' who sacrificed his whole life for the cause of the poor and downtrodden people all over the country. With his selfless work, Bapuji also has devoted his whole life to elevate the life of in nooks and corners in and out of Maharashtra as well. By taking hard efforts he tried to provide better opportunities of education to the poor and downtrodden people, specifically the students, who otherwise would be deprived of education. That is why our Bapuji is not less the great Mahatma Gandhi. So for all the 'Gurudev Karyakartas' and everyone in this family, he is 'Bapuji'.

This article on Shikshan Maharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe is my humble and honest attempt to pay my tribute to the memory of Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe, our philosopher and motivator.

Introduction

Miracles take place in this world of science, in nature and to some extent would be taking place in the saints who had some inborn power gifted by God. But we had a great 'Tapaswi' among us- the great Shikshan Maharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe. Large buildings with advanced in structure is possible only by creating funds. Bapuji's 'unique' quality lies in his efficiency in the beginning of the great work of establishment of the Sanstha with 'zero' balance and then by creating the funds from generous people, leading the Sanstha to the topmost height. Bapuji believed in the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and remained honest to them throughout his life. His greatness obviously is seen in his works and the values he valued most throughout his life.

9th June was the day when this 'Karmyogi' was born. His life had been full of difficulties as he lost his parents at an early age. It was long and lonely journey waiting ahead for him. He had been a brilliant student throughout his career. After completing his education the Principal where he was learning sent him to Soudur Sansthan in Karnataka where he was appointed as a 'Rajguru' in the by the Maharaja to teach the Yuvraj. After returning from there, he joined the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha as a teacher where he impressed the people by his flair of speech. His flawless speech helped him to create a power in him to build up a youth organization in Sataradistrict. He worked hard for freedom struggle and also wrote the history of this struggle. He was honoured by the Government for his devotion to nation.

After working for some years in Rayat Shikshan Sanatha, Bapuji decided to establish a new educational institute to work for the poor and downtrodden students who had been deprived of education in the nooks and corners of Maharashtra. As Bapuji followed the principles of Swami Vivekanand, it was decided to give the name of Swami Vivekanand to the institute, and in this way the institute became Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha. The motto was

"Dnyan Vidnyanani Susamskar Yasathi Shikshan prasar."

This motto tells us about how welleducated, knowledgeable and civilized should be the student of the Sanstha. When a student takes admission in this Sanstha, he feels much proud for being a member of the family of this large institute. I also do have the same feeling because I am a proud student of Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Satara, and now I am a proud teacher of this institute. In the words of Bapuji we are all 'Gurudev Karyakartas', as we are rendering our services to the students in various 'Samskiti Kendras' of the Sanstha.

Prof. L.N. Mahamane refers to Dr. Radhakrishnan in his book 'Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe Yancha Vichar' who said,

"We have learnt fly in the sky like a bird, have learnt to swim in the water like a fish, but we haven't learnt to behave like a man."

What Dr. Radhakrishnan expected was the only thing that man should behave like a man. With others. That is to say that man should have sympathy and love for others. Bapuji did follow the same path indicated by Dr. Radhakrishnan. He engaged himself for the betterment of people.



For a long time Bapuji had been thinking about what kind of student was there in his mind. The image of a student in his mind was: the student of this Sanstha should be well educated, moreover, he should be recognized as a well-civilized 'unique' student of the Sanstha who respects the elders, is trustworthy, and is ready to sacrifice for the right cause, and above all, gives importance to moral values. All this extensive and exclusive thinking of Bapuji resulted in the nice motto for the Sanstha. Bapuji established it on 19th October 1954 on the banks of Krishna-Koyanarivers. The logo of the Sanstha was a symbolic one. It has the symbols of water, lotus, Panati (I have put this Marathi word 'Panati' because I think no other word can be a proper synonym for it in any other language as it is a 'culture-specific' word), a flame and 'Oam' which indicates the sanctity of values in the life.

In his mission he has taken in hands, there is a large share of a lioness-his wife, the Rajmata Smt. Sushiladevi Salunkhe. She always had been a silent but strong supporter in all the difficult and critical situations. Great people have always undergone the crises, and Bapuji was not an exception to this rule. Many times he had to starve while feeding others who helped in his hard mission. But Bapuji never stopped while leading the Sanstha to the topmost position. Today there are hundreds of 'sanskritikendras' of the Sanstha and thousands of 'gurudevkyakartas' are extending their services in all these kendras incessantly with the motto given by Dr. Bapuji.

The prayer prepared by Dr. Bapuji has an eternal value in it. Each and every word in it is arranged very thoughtfully. The prayer begins with the name of God. The lines are:

"Hare Ram Hare Ram, Ram Ram Hare Hare
Hare Krishna Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna Hare Hare

Every good work starts with the name of the God, so also is the prayer begins with the name of God and it indicates that there is some strong power in this world, it should be worshipped and we must have belief and faith in it.

The next lines are addressed to God and 'God' in man. The lines are:

Ram Krishna Rahin Christ Buddha Zartushtra,
Mahavir Manav Sant Manavyache Deepstambh
Leendeen Houn Tyanche Vanduya Charan

These are the names of those great people who are the representatives of different religions and yet their philosophy is one and the same-the one and only religion in the world and it is the religion of humanity. So these Gods and great people are the 'Lighthouses for the Humanity', and we can lead happy and comfortable life in the light of these Gods and Guides. We should bow down before them. racter, hh, ch

Bapuji believed in truth, honesty, willingness to sacrifice, control on exploitation, and the following lines indicate the same meaning:

Satya, Sheel, Pramanikta, yag, PilwnukisAala
Manavyache Adhishthan, Ishtatv Darshan

All the eternal values like truthfulness character, willingness to sacrifice and control on exploitation, make the best personality of human beings. These are the eternal values and if we follow them, then we can get the experience of being with God.

The next two lines are:

Yanche Dnyanni Vidnyan Hach Susamskar
Vivekachya Aanandacha Labh Shikshnat

Bapuji believed that if we follow all the good things given in this prayer and try to understand them and after understanding them in the form of dnyan i. e. is knowledge of eternal values and the vidnyan in the form of scientific thought to be followed, then we can get the happiness of the 'Viveka', that is our conscience, the power to think in a proper way. We can this happiness in education by following these principles.

There are two concluding lines in the prayer. They are:

Hare Ram Hare Ram, Ram Ram , Hare Hare
Hare Krishna Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna Hare Hare

The prayer here ends again with the name of God. Everything in this world begins with the name of God and ends also with the name of God. So everything is there in this prayer that is necessary for the human beings to be called as human beings.

And there is last part of the prayer from 'Ishawasyopnushakam'

Agne Nay Supatha Raye Asman
Vishwani Dev Wayunani Vidwan Yuyodhyasyama
Bhuyishthante Nam Ukti Vidhem



These lines are an address to the God to appeal him that 'He' should lead us towards the right path. We shouldn't have any bad thoughts; rather we shouldn't let them come in our minds. Keep us away from all bad thoughts. We pray you again and again to make us good people.

Bapuji believed that prayer makes our mind pure. So it is possible to make the students well civilized, ideal citizens and their spiritual development is possible if the prayer is recited regularly in schools and colleges; and this ultimately results in national integrity and peace. So in his view the thought of education is not only completing the syllabus but it also means shaping the student in a proper way. All this philosophy was not only told to others but it also was strictly followed by Bapuji.

I am much privileged to express my gratitude towards such a 'Dnyanyogi' and 'Karmyogi' who paved a path of good 'samskar' for coming generations. I salute this great 'Yogi' for the contribution and service he had given to all of us. The way he lived the life is an ideal for all we Gurudev Karyakartas.



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REFLECTION OF EDUCATION AND THE CHANGING IMAGE OF WOMAN IN INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS

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"If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation."

J. Nehru.

Education helps to wipe out the gender bias and inequalities in society. The change in the position of woman takes place due to education. It is the key factor for women development and empowerment. Education helps women to think independently about their future. The changing role of woman in society is seen in literary works. Nowadays the position of women is equal to that of men. They have become conscious of their rights and obligations. There is a close relationship between literature and women emancipation. Especially, the women authors opened a new world of literary phenomenon. The leading women characters in their writing signified the woman status in society. The image of women in fiction has changed during the last four decades from the traditional portrayal of self-sacrificing women towards women searching for an identity. These writers exhibit the steady progression as termed by Elaine Showalter in three stages i.e. the feminine, the feminist and the female.

The phase of a new emerging woman is built through the novel form. The female protagonists shown as an educator bring forward the discussion of women education and focus on the importance of education for women in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Indian women writers began to express their new awareness in their writings. The emergence of women writers suggested increasing opportunities for women in society. There some significant names of women writers to mention like Ramabai, Muslim women like Amina Tyabji, Begum Abdullah, Begum Nawab Misra who advocated women education. In the next phase, the women moved to the city and portrayed that life.

In the post-independence period, the novel became the strong medium of feminist expression. The feminist writers in English who flourished the literature in this period were Kamala Das, Gauri Deshpande, Shashi Deshpande, Gita Hariharan Kamala Markandaya, Nayantara Sahgal, Rama Mehta, etc. Let's observe some of the significant writers and the dominant characters in their novels

In Rama Mehta's *Inside the Haveli* (1977), a girl from Bombay is married into an orthodox Rajasthani family. She is a representative of the modern educated woman, who is torn apart by tradition and modernity. She rebels against the oppressive situation and succeeds in changing everyone through patience and understanding. Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column* (1961) has a similar theme, portraying the rebelling girl under oppressive situations. Raji Narasimhan is also a feminist writer. In her novel *Forever Free*, the protagonist Shree does not find happiness in her life. She is deprived of freedom, love and happiness and breaks away from her husband to save her self-respect. She runs from one man to another in search of love and meaningful existence but in vain.

Shashi Deshpande's major concern is to depict the anguish and conflict of the modern educated Indian woman caught between patriarchy and tradition on the one hand, and self-expression, individuality and independence for the women on the other. She portrays modern



educated and career-oriented middle-class women, roughly between the age group of 30 to 35. She reflects on the problems and concerns of the middle-class Indian women. Her fiction explores the search of the women to fulfil herself as a human being, independent of her traditional role as a daughter, wife and mother. Her novels progress in the same manner as her female protagonists in her novels. Her protagonists- Indu (*Roots and Shadows*), Saru (*The Dark Holds No Terror*), Jaya (*That Long Silence*), Urmila (*The Binding Vine*), Sumi (*A Matter of Time*), are shown to be in a state of confusion at the beginning. Slowly, as the novel advances, they go through a process of self-introspection, self-analysis and self-realization. In the end, they emerge as more confident, more in control of themselves. Their search for freedom and self-identity within marriage. They rebel against their men in search of freedom and identity. Her women are aware of the cultural and social shortcomings to which they are subjected in this male-dominated society. Thus, the voice of this newly emerged class of woman; a voice of protest against the marginalized condition of women as a class is heard in the writings of Shashi Deshpande.

Ruth Praver Jhabvala's "*The Nature of Passion*" deals with a modern young girl, Nimmi. She wants to discard the age-old customs and rites, myths and tradition. She fights for the cause of woman's emancipation. She attends club regularly, plays tennis, keeps bob-cut hair, and attends lectures on English Romantic Poets.

Today, there is a trend of non-fiction writing by some significant Shreya Ila Anasuya; a regular Scroll.in contributor (2019) gives the list of new books concerned with women's issues in India. These books include *Seeing Like A Feminist* by Nivedita Menon. *My Friend, My Enemy* by Ismat Chughtai focuses on the story of Badaun was in the middle of one of India's rapid-fire media cycles recently, because it is where the bodies of two teenage girls were found hanging from a tree. This is a collection of non-fiction writing. She further mentions *Why Loiter?* by Shilpa Phadke, Sameera Khan, and Shilpa Ranade is a work of beautifully written non-fiction about contemporary urban public spaces, and gender. Baby Halder's story *A Life Less Ordinary*, is her auto-biography that brings out domestic workers' realities are so invisible in middle and upper-class peoples' everyday consciousness. The story of longest hunger strike in the world of Irom Sharmila in poetry work, *Fragrance of Peace*. Next comes *Me Hijra, Me Laxmi*, by Laxmi Narayan Tripathi is the life story of India's most prominent hijra activist.

Thus, there have been new shifts in the literature by women writers in the present age. The reflection of education is seen in women's writing significantly. The flower of feminism bloomed with the support of education. The female characters depicted in women's writing have got confidence and freedom to talk about several kind of issues without hesitation. They protest against the injustice through their writings confidently. Their literature reflects true image of changing phase of woman's life in society. The paper throws just a bird's eye view on this topic. The topic may be dealt in detail than this attempt.

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Applications of IoT for Smart Agriculture or Farming

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Abstract

Now a day's agriculture is the business or occupation which is having a great need for survival of human being. Prime need of human survival is food and it is fulfilled by agriculture. Similarly India belongs from agro based economy. But today also in Indian agriculture domestic or traditional methods are highly applied by Indian farmers. But in present if they are use new smart and advanced technologies in their farms or agro based industry then they could save extra money, time as well as energy. Today agricultural production decreasing day by day and on other side population of India as well as world is increasing. Obviously in future human being get problems to living his life on the things which developed by himself i.e. smart phones, computers, smart vehicles etc. so end of the day human being needs food to survive. And in present day food is producing only through the farming. Currently we are living in modern or smart era where all the things which are important for us for our daily life such as smart homes, smart vehicles, industries, health etc. Accordingly if the Internet of Things (IoT) would be used in agriculture then it may be become more profitable for world and its society.

Keywords: Human Survival, Smart era, IoT, ICT, Agro based Industry

Introduction

With the increasing use of the Internet of Things (IoT), connected devices have used in each side of our life, from health and fitness, home automation, automotive and provision, to smart cities and industrial IoT. By mistreatment numerous good agriculture gadgets, farmers have gained higher management over the method of raising placental mammal and grooving crops, creating it a lot of certain and economical. Smart farming through the use of IoT technologies will help farmers to reduce generated wastes and enhance productivity. That can come from the quantity of fertilizer that has been utilized to the number of journeys the farm vehicles have made. So, smart farming is basically a hi-tech system of growing food that is clean and is sustainable for the masses. It is the induction as well as the application of modern ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) into agriculture. Internet of Things (IoT) has the potential to influence the globe we have a tendency to live in; connected vehicles, advanced industries, smart cities and towns are all the parts of the IoT.

However applying technology like IoT to the agriculture field might have the best impact. Smart farming supported IoT technologies can alter growers and farmers to scale back waste and enhance productivity starting from the fertilizer utilised to the amount of journeys the farm vehicles have created. Smart farming could be a capital intensive and high tech system of growing food cleanly and property for the plenty. It's the appliance of contemporary Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into agriculture.

In IoT based sensible farming, a system is constructed for observation the crop field with the assistance of various sensors like humidity, temperature, light, soil wetness etc. and automation the water irrigation system. The farmers will monitor the field conditions from anywhere in the world. IoT based smart farming is extremely economical in comparison with the traditional approach. The applications of IoT based sensible farming not solely target typical, huge farming operations, however might even be new levers of uplift different growing or common trends in agriculture like organic farming, family farming and enhance extremely clear farming. In terms of environmental problems, IoT based smart farming will give nice edge together with additional economical water usage or optimization of inputs and coverings. The main applications of IoT based smart farming that are revolutionising agriculture field are as follow.

Applications of IoT in Agriculture

Various projects and applications are integrated in Agricultural fields leading to efficient management and controlling of various activities are as follows.

a. Climate conditions –

Climate plays a really vital role for farming. And having improper data concerning climate heavily deteriorates the amount and quality of the crop production. However IoT solutions change you to understand the time period climatic conditions. Sensors are placed within and out of doors of the agriculture fields. They collect information or data from the atmosphere that is employed to settle on the correct crops which may grow and sustain within the explicit climate. The full IoT scheme is created from sensors which will notice time period climatic conditions like rainfall, wetness, temperature and additional terribly accurately. There are various numbers of sensors offered to notice of these parameters and put together consequently to fit your sensible farming necessities. These sensors monitor the condition of the crops and also the weather encompassing them. If any worrying climatic conditions are found, then an alert signal is send. What gets eliminated is that would like of the physical presence throughout worrying climate that eventually will increase the productivity and facilitate farmers to reap additional agriculture edges.

b. Precision Farming –

Precision Agriculture/Precision Farming is one of the most renowned utilizations of IoT in Agriculture. Exactness cultivating is a procedure or training that makes the cultivating methodology increasingly precise and controlled for raising domesticated animals and developing of yields. Its utilization and things like sensors, self-governing vehicles, computerized equipment, control frameworks, mechanical technology, and so forth in this methodology are key parts. It makes the cultivating practice increasingly exact and constrained by acknowledging savvy cultivating applications, for example, animal checking, vehicle following, field perception, and stock observing. Precision agriculture in the ongoing years has gotten one of the most popular utilization of IoT in the agriculture segment and countless associations have begun utilizing this procedure around the globe.

The products and services offered by IoT systems include soil moisture probes, VRI optimization, and virtual optimizer PRO, and so on. VRI (Variable Rate Irrigation) optimization is a process that maximizes the

profitability on irrigated crop fields with soil variability, thereby improving yields and increasing water use efficiency.

c. Agricultural Drones –

Agricultural drones are a generally excellent case of IoT applications in Agriculture. Agribusiness businesses today have gotten one of the significant ventures where automatons can fuse. Two sorts of automatons, that is, ground-based and flying based automatons are being joined from various perspectives, for example, for crop wellbeing appraisal, water system, planting, and soil and field examination.

Drones with so many sensors as warm, camera, lidar and multispectral are carrying significant advantages to the agrarian business. Horticultural automatons with sensors enable ranchers to see their fields from the sky. Data and information gathered from the automatons uncover such issues as water system issues, soil variety, and bother and contagious invasions. The distinction among solid and unfortunate plants is in some cases hard to distinguish with unaided eyes. Multispectral pictures can help with separating among solid and undesirable plants, and empower ranchers to take convenient activities.

Benefits of IoT in Agriculture

The following are the benefits of IoT in Agriculture:

- a) With IoT, various factors would also lead to the protection of environment.
- b) With IoT productions costs can be reduced to a remarkable level which will in turn increase profitability and sustainability.
- c) IoT enables easy collection and management of tons of data collected from sensors and with integration of cloud computing services like Agriculture fields maps, cloud storage etc., data can be accessed live from anywhere and everywhere enabling live monitoring and end to end connectivity among all the parties concerned.
- d) With IoT, efficiency level would be increased in terms of usage of Soil, Water, Fertilizers, and Pesticides etc.
- e) IoT is regarded as key component for Smart Farming as with accurate sensors and smart equipment's, farmers can increase the food production by 70% till year 2050 as depicted by experts.

IoT and Agriculture Current Scenario and Future Forecasts

The following table shows the growth of IoT based adoption in Agriculture sector from Year 2000 to 2050.

Sr. No.	Year	Data Analysis
1	2000	525 Million Farms connected to IoT
2	2016	540 Million Farms till Date are connected to IoT
3	2035	780 Million Farms would be connected to IoT
4	2050	2 Billion Farms are likely to be connected to IoT

Table 1: The growth of IoT based adoption in Agriculture sector from Year 2000 to 2050. [1]

Conclusion

Here attempt has been made to assess the impact of application of advanced technologies in the tradition agriculture. In this research paper describes how agriculture fields are benefitted from IOT systems, the different IoT Applications in Agriculture and how they are made use of such things. IoT enabled agriculture has helped execute modern technological solutions to time tested knowledge. Data Ingested by obtaining and importing information from the various sensors for real time use or storage in a database ensures swift action and less damage to the crops. This paper will assist farmers in increasing the agriculture yield and take efficient care of food production.

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Game Based Learning: Use of Kahoot! in Higher Education

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Abstract:

Effective use of technology can motivate students, make our classes more dynamic and interesting and renew teacher enthusiasm as they learn new skills and techniques. At present there is a transformation from traditional learning to a flexible learning scenario. It has transformed our life in many ways including the teaching-learning pattern. With the growing push for creativity in the classroom as well as the application of effective technology in teaching and learning, it can be a daunting task for educators to find fitting competitive or game-based learning platforms. Foremost, educators need to consider elements such as motivation and whether the platform is likely to foster and reinforce learning. The present study examines the use of Kahoot! as a gamification tool to explore mixed learning strategies. This tool allows students to answer on-line questionnaires created by the teacher, through mobile and tablet devices, and availability of results in a few seconds as well as those of other participants. The results obtained on the assessment of the tool by students, in terms of the benefits in the learning process, have been very positive and the participants point out students greater involvement and participation and the promotion of learning as main advantages of this digital tool.

Keywords: Technology, Teaching-learning pattern, Kahoot!, Gamification, Game-based learning platforms, Digital tool

I. INTRODUCTION

Technological development and its continuous growth have transformed how activities are performed on a daily basis. In the context of education, specially learning, educators now have the opportunity to establish and integrate play-based learning activities via expertise in their teaching. The inclusion of play in learning has seen the appearance of a very exclusive idea of game-based learning. According to Zarzycka-Piskorz (2016), it is basically the use of game elements and game design techniques in non-game contexts. Game based learning or gamification rests on the experiential nature of a game that allows learners the chance to be fully involved in the learning cycle. Game-based learning also garners learners' full attention and promotes awareness retention due to its 'play nature'.

Platforms that are play-oriented and infused with knowledge essentials are frequently planned with defined outcomes associated to the coaching and learning aims of a particular session or sequence of programme. Although games are play-oriented, the designing values after such games are based parallel to relatively precise teaching and learning context aims. The ethics allow for more engagement and entertaining throughout the learning procedure. The attachment and entertaining factors of game-based learning have been found to boost learner inspiration and maintain retention.

Kahoot! is a game-based learning platform, free for teachers of awesome and classroom superheroes. This game based platform is all about Play, learn, have fun and celebrate together! Game-based learning tools such as Kahoot! increase pedagogical practices with new scientific solutions. Kahoot! is a digital game-based learner response scheme that allows teachers and learners in classroom settings to interrelate during competitive awareness games using existing infrastructure.

Nature of this teaching platform is to create a fun learning game in minutes. User can make a series of multiple choice questions with pictorial view. The format and number of questions are entirely depends on user which is unlimited. Kahoot is also giving options to user can add videos, animations, images and diagrams related about questions to magnify engagement.

Teachers, trainers, event managers, classroom and office workers can apply this Kahoot! system and makes it easy for audience or participants to create, share and play fun learning games. Its totally free of coast available in both formats i.e. website and android application. Also it available in paid format also with extra advanced options as pro version.

II. KAHOOT! LEARNING SYSTEM PROVIDES FOLLOWING ASPECTS TO THE USERS-

- Image library, which is having millions of high quality images related to question bank.
- Folders for the Organization of personal and team kahoots into folders
- It provides detailed reports to view and share for assessment of learning impact

- This system is having user friendly operations to bring fun into training, presentations and events and collaborate with user with his colleagues
- Easy collaboration with other teachers or users, which is saving time and creating even more engaging games
- Its making learning enjoyable, inclusive and engaging in all contexts

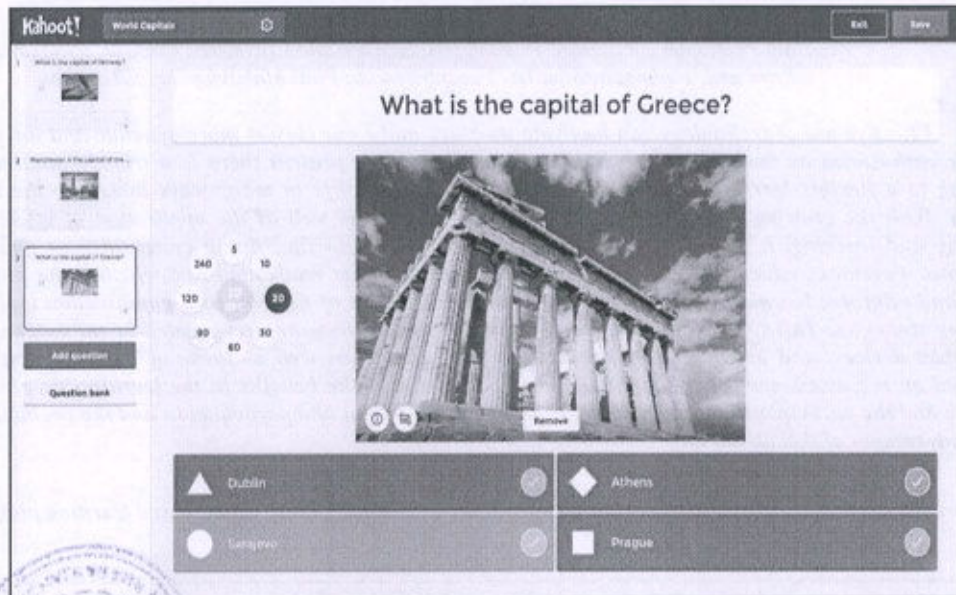


Fig. 1. Framework for manual question additions

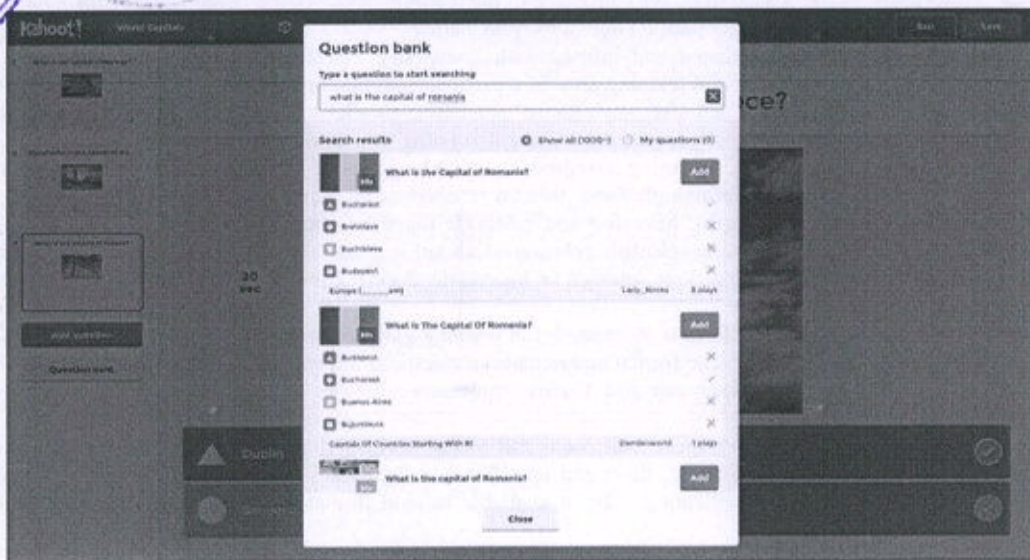


Fig2. Framework of inbuilt question bank

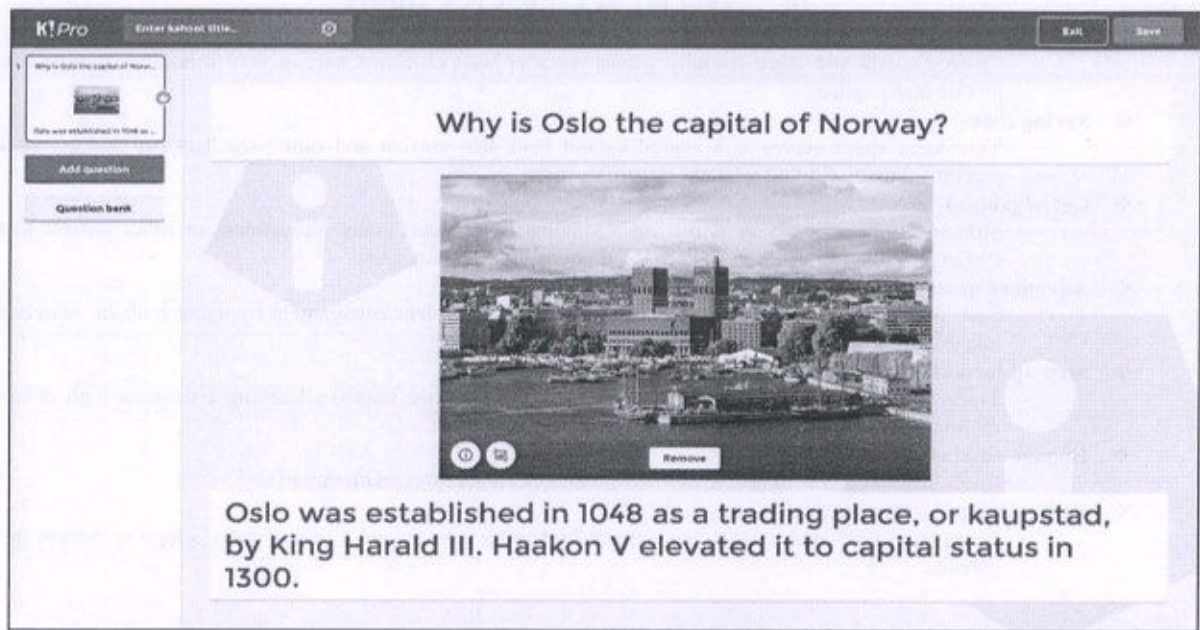


Fig 3. Framework for descriptive nature question

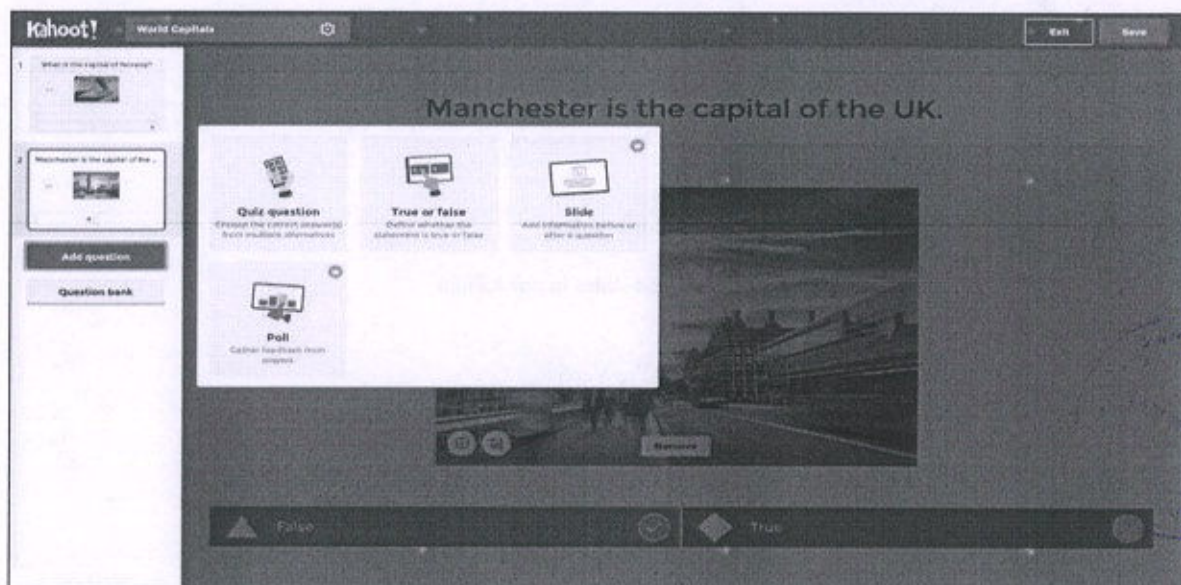


Fig. 4. Framework of question choice to user

III. SPECIAL FEATURES IN KAHOOT

- ❖ **Collaboration-**
Co-create, edit and share learning games together with other teachers in your school's or university's private team space.
- ❖ **Saving time-**
Your team space serves as a shared kahoot bank that current and future teachers can access, saving precious time on finding relevant learning games.
- ❖ **Get organized-**
Structure your school's or university's kahoots by subject, grade, department or other criteria using system provided folder feature in My Kahoots and user team space.
- ❖ **Advanced game creation tools-**
Save time creating high quality kahoots and increase student engagement by using built-in, searchable image library with millions of images (only in Kahoot! Pro).
- ❖ **Step up formative assessment-**
Track student progress, step up formative assessment and improve learning outcomes with detailed reports that can be shared between educators and admins.
- ❖ **Engage admins-**
Invite school admins to user team to share kahoots and reports with them.
- ❖ **Customization with school logo-**
Boost team spirit and student engagement by having your school's or university's logo or mascot in all kahoots.

Following are some of the features provided by Kahoot-

- Create and host learning games in class
- Search kahoots by subject and grade
- Add questions from system provided question bank
- Assign kahoots as homework challenges
- Self-serve support
- Organize kahoots in folders
- Co-create and edit kahoots with teachers
- Share kahoots in user institution team space
- View and share advanced reports
- Customize games with institutional logo or mascot
- Access editable game templates
- Image library with millions of images
- Add slides between questions for more context
- Add polls to gather player feedback
- Combine different question types and slides in one kahoot
- Public profile (upon request)
- Priority support
- Flexible payment options (For Paid Pro Version)
- Use a department or school-wide team space as a shared game bank
- Share ready-to-play kahoots class to class and save time
- Organize kahoots into folders by class, topic, subject, etc.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

The introduction of ICTs in the classroom, and more specifically the use of a simple gamification tool (Kahoot!), has proven to be positive for the students' academic performance in a respective course. Users of Kahoot! as exciting and were thus motivated to make the effort to answer every item or question during each Kahoot! Session. Due to such application in the classrooms students should look forward to the sessions; find it interestingly, make fun and enjoyable, responses should be quickly to and focusing on each item or question eagerly, being fond of the competitiveness in each Kahoot! session, in future they should prefer to learn via Kahoot!, recognising the value of using Kahoot! for teaching and learning purposes, and in higher education.

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Environment Degradation And Government Policies In India

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Abstract

An environment is gifted by the nature to nourish the life on the earth. Everything which we use to continue our lives comes under the environment such as water, air, sunlight, land, plants, animals, forests and other natural things. Our environment plays a very significant role in making possible the existence of healthy life on the earth. However, our environment is getting worse day by day because of the manmade technological advancement in the modern era. Thus, environmental pollution has become the biggest problem we are facing today. Environmental pollution is affecting our daily lives negatively in various aspects of life such as socially, physically, economically, emotionally and intellectually. Contamination of the environment brings lots of diseases which human being may suffer whole life. It is not a problem of community or city, it is a worldwide problem which cannot be solved by the effort of one. If it is not addressed properly, it may end the existence of life a day. Each and every common citizen should involve in the environmental safety programme launched by the government. We should correct our mistakes and selfishness towards our environment to make healthy and safe from the pollution. It is hard to believe but true that only a little positive movements by everyone may bring a huge change in the declining environment. Air and water pollution is leading our health on danger by causing various diseases and disorders. Nothing can be said healthy now a day, as what we eat is already affected by the bad effects of artificial fertilizers which reduces and weakens our body immunity to fight disease causing microorganisms. That's why, anyone of us can be diseased anytime even after being healthy and happy.

Key Words: Significant, Advancement, Intellectually, Contamination, Microorganisms etc.

1. Introduction

With a population of over 1.3 billion, India is soon set to dislodge China as the most populous country of the world. While India has one of the fastest growing populations in the world today, it's far behind most others when it comes to preserving the environment and the ecology. Today, our country is riddled with a number of environmental concerns which have only aggravated in the last few decades. It is high time we tackled these issues head on as turning a blind eye is no solution. Even as India races ahead to join the league of top economies internationally, it must stick to a growth path that is environmentally sustainable. Neglecting the environment can create havoc and the damage done may become irreparable. So we must wake up and smell the coffee before it's too late.

2. Objectives

1. To study the major environmental concerns in India.
2. To study the role government in environment protection in India.

3. Methodology Of The Study

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form.

4. Major Environmental Concerns India Is Grappling With Today

I. Air Pollution

Air pollution is one of the worst scourges to have affected India. According to a report from the International Energy Agency (IEA), by 2040 there are likely to be about 9 lakh premature deaths in the country due to the drastic rise in air pollution in the country. Average life expectancies are likely to go down by about 15 months because of air pollution. India is also home to 11 out of 20 of the most polluted (in terms of air pollution) cities in the entire world. According to the rankings of the 2016 Environmental Performance Index, India ranks 141 out of 180 countries in terms of air pollution.



II. Groundwater Depletion

Rapidly depleting levels of groundwater is one of the biggest threat to food security and livelihood in the country. Accessing the groundwater has become increasingly difficult over the decades. According to news reports, excessive exploitation of limited groundwater resources for irrigation of cash crops such as sugarcane has caused a 6 percentage point decline in the availability of water within 10 metres from ground level. Low rainfall and drought are also reasons for groundwater depletion. The north western and southeastern parts of the country are the worst hit. These are also the regions responsible for most of the country's agricultural production and food crisis is a natural corollary.

III. Climate Change

In May 2016, Phalodi in Rajasthan recorded a temperature of 51 degrees Celsius – the highest ever in the country. The increasingly tormenting heat waves in the past years are but an indication that global warming and climate change are real challenges that the country is facing now. With the Himalayan glaciers melting at an alarming rate, floods and other such natural disasters are occurring with increasing frequency. The number of forest fires, floods, earthquakes and such other calamities over the past five years has been unprecedented.

IV. Use Of Plastics

Unrestrained use of plastics is another major concern for the country. According to data from the Plast India Foundation, India's demand for polymers is expected to go up from 11 million tonnes in 2012-13 to about 16.5 million tonnes in 2016-17. India's per capita plastic consumption went up from about 4 kg in 2006 to some 8 kg in 2010. By 2020, this is likely to shoot up to about 27 kg. To understand the damage that this can cause to the environment, it is important to understand that plastics are one of the least biodegradable materials. An average plastic beverage bottle could take up to 500 years to decompose naturally.

V. Garbage Disposal And Sanitation

According to a 2014 report by The Economist, about 130 million households (and 600 million populations) in the country lack toilets. Over 72 percent of India's rural population defecates in the open. Ancient practices such as manual scavenging are still in vogue in the country. Lack of safe garbage disposal systems in the country make India one of the most unhygienic countries in the world. The rural regions of the country are worse off than urban tracts in this regard. This is one of the areas where the country's government and people need to work hard and improve the prevailing conditions.

VI. Loss Of Biodiversity

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red Data Book, some 47 species of plants and animals in India are listed as critically endangered. Loss of ecology and natural habitats have left many indigenous species, including important ones such as the Siberian crane, Himalayan wolf and Kashmir stag in grave danger of going extinct. Rapid urbanization, poaching and indiscriminate hunting for leather fur etc. have rendered these animals critically endangered and the flora or herbal treasure of India in near-extinction conditions. Many of the plants commonly harvested for their medicinal properties are vanishing along with the legacy of Ayurvedic treatment.

There are two main reasons India's environmental challenges are assuming gigantic proportions. Firstly, the exploding population and the needs of billions makes environmental sustainability a very difficult issue. The other big challenge is lack of environmental awareness and conservation. Despite the efforts of government and environmental agencies, there is a lack of substantial efforts from the masses. Unless this changes, there is little hope for improvement. We can only look forward to the youth and the younger generations of the nation to remain conscientious and act in the best interests of future generations.

5. Role Of Government In Environment Protection

Key initiatives taken up by the ministry includes- increase in forest cover, better pollution monitoring and control, 2000 approvals unlocking Rs. 10 lakh crore of investment and a job potential of 10 lakh, reducing project approval period from 600 to 190 days through standardization, decentralization, transparent processes and policy decisions and protecting India's interest at COP 21 in Paris.

I. National Environmental Policy Of India

The National Environment Policy is intended to be a guide to action: in regulatory reform, programmes and projects for environmental conservation; and review and enactment of legislation, by agencies of the Central, State, and Local Governments. The policy also seeks to stimulate partnerships of different stakeholders, i.e. public agencies, local communities, academic and scientific institutions, the investment community, and international development partners, in harnessing their respective resources and strengths for environmental management. The dominant theme of this policy is that while conservation of environmental resources is necessary to secure livelihoods and well-being of all, the most secure basis for conservation is to ensure that people dependent on particular resources obtain better livelihoods from the fact of conservation, than from degradation of the resource.

II. Initiatives For Environment Protection

- ❖ India declared its INDCs in the run to COP-21 at Paris in December 2015.
- ❖ The third countrywide assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey, released in January, 2015 using the refined methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force.
- ❖ The findings indicate a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers in 2014 with an estimated number of 2,226 (range 1945-2491), as compared to 2010 estimation [1706] (range 1520-1909 tigers).

III. Creating Green Assets

India is one of the few countries of the world, where forest cover is on the rise. The total Forest and Tree cover of the country as per 2015 assessment in the state of Forest Report is 794,245 sq km (79.42 million ha) which is 24.16 per cent of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 3,775 sq km in the forest cover of the country as compared to the previous 2013 assessment. Increase in Forest and tree cover is significant in view of the fact that forests continue to meet around 30% of total requirement of fuel wood i.e. the primary source of energy and 40% of fodder consuming livestock's are dependent on fodder completely or partially comes from forests. The remaining requirement of fuel wood is largely met from plantation (tree outside forest) and other sources.

IV. Compensatory Afforestation For Forest Conservation

In 2016, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act (CAMPA), 2016 was passed by Parliament to ensure expeditious and transparent utilization of compensatory levies realized in lieu of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose, which presently is of the order of about Rs. 49,000 crore. The National Mission for a Green India (GIM), one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change aims at protecting and enhancing India's forest cover. In FY 2015-16, an amount of Rs.7,009.09 lakh were sanctioned under GIM to seven States namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Manipur, Kerala, Punjab and Uttarakhand for carrying out advance/preparatory works.

V. Waste Management Rules Notified

- On March 24, 2018, the Government amended the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 vide Notification G.S.R. 234(E) dated March 16, 2018. The Rules have been amended to improve compliance and strengthen the implementation of environmentally sound management of biomedical waste. Similarly, the Government has also amended the E-Waste Management Rules 2016 vide notification G.S.R. 261(E), dated March 22, 2018.
- On March 18, 2016, Government notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Earlier, the draft rules, namely the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2015 were published by the Government of India on May 25, 2015.
- On March 23, 2016, the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 were notified. For the first time, the Rules brought the producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), along with targets. The draft E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2015 had been notified for public consultation vide GSR No. 472 (E) dated 10 June 2015. New Bio-medical Waste Management Rules were notified on March 27, 2016. The rules mandated bar code system for proper control.
- Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules notified for the first time. Under the Rules, duties have been separately earmarked for waste generators, service providers and contractors, state government and local authorities, CPCB and SPCBs and duties of concerned Central ministries.



- Revised Hazardous Waste Management Rules were notified on April 3, 2016 to ensure resource recovery and disposal of hazardous waste in an environment-friendly way. For the first time, rules made to distinguish between hazardous waste and other wastes.
- Solid Waste Management Rules were notified on April 5, 2016 after 16 years.
- States have also agreed to implement the new Waste Management Rules notified by the Ministry in March-April 2016.

VI. National Clean Air Programme

- ❖ Air pollution has increasingly been becoming a serious concern, predominantly for health of the people. The impact of air pollution is not limited to health, but it gets extended to agriculture and general well-being of human, floral and faunal population.
- ❖ The government has formulated National Clean Air Program (NCAP) as a long-term, time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner at total tentative cost of Rs. 637 Crore.
- ❖ Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality-monitoring network across the country.
- ❖ City specific air pollution abatement action plan for 100 polluting cities of the country.
- ❖ Guidelines for Indoor Air Pollution and setting up of Rural Monitoring stations not address till date as some of the key components under NCAP
- ❖ Focus on intensive awareness, training and capacity building drive, with specific impetus on augmentation of manpower and infrastructure facilities of CPCB and SPCB under the capacity building component of NCAP.
- ❖ Acknowledging the role of science, technology, engineering and innovation in addressing the environmental challenges with focus on India's strive towards sustainable development Technologies with potential for air pollution mitigation will be supported under the NCAP.
- ❖ Setting up of an effective multi-layered institutional framework for the successful implementation of targets towards air pollution abatement under the NCAP.
- ❖ Since air pollution mitigation necessitates collaborative efforts, the success of NCAP is expected to be determined by stakeholder participation and contribution. Accordingly, there is a need for consultation with various stakeholders viz. state government, relevant ministries, institutes, academic institutions, industries etc before launching the same.
- ❖ The approved NCAP has already been shared with state government and some additional stakeholder consultations are being planned during ensuing weeks before WED, 2018 on 5th June for evolving NCAP and related implementation strategy on the basis of experiences of state govt and other stakeholders prior to its launch on 5th June 2018, coinciding with the World Environment Day.

VII. Green Skill Development Programme

- ❖ The Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) developed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under the ENVIS Scheme is a new initiative to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. It was launched in June, 2017 on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country, with a Basic Course and Advanced Course of 3 months' duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservationists and Para-taxonomists respectively. Under the pilot of GSDP, 94 Trainees successfully completed the basic course qualifying as skilled Biodiversity Conservationists and 152 students completed the Advance Course on Para-taxonomy. BSI and ZSI were the nodal centres for the pilot program.
- ❖ With the success of the pilot, the scope of the program is being extended to an all India level covering other green skills, which include areas such as Pollution Monitoring (Air/ Water/ Noise/ Soil), ETP Operation, Waste Management, Forest Management, Water Budgeting & Auditing, Conservation of River Dolphins, Wildlife Management, Marine Taxonomy & Coastal Biodiversity, Mangroves Conservation, Bamboo Management & Livelihood Generation, etc. All the courses are being

forwarded to National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) for aligning with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

6. Conclusion

An environment includes all the natural resources which surround us to help in number of ways. It provides us better medium to grow and develop. It gives us all things which we need to live our life on this planet. However, our environment also need some help from all of us to get maintained as usual, to nourish our lives forever and to never ruin our lives. The elements of our environment are declining day by day because of the man made technological disaster. We need to maintain the originality of our environment to continue the life on the earth, the only place where life is possible till now in the whole universe. World Environment Day is a campaign being celebrated for years every year on 5th of June in order to spread the public awareness all over the world towards the environment safety and cleanliness. We must participate in the campaign celebration to know the theme of celebration, to know ways of saving our environment and to get aware about all the bad habits which declining the environment day by day. We can save our environment in very easy manner with the little step taken by every person on the earth. We should reduce the amount of waste, throwing wastes properly to its place only, stop using poly bags, reuse some old things in new ways, repair and use broken things instead of throwing it away, see how much it would take to repair them, use rechargeable batteries or renewable alkaline batteries, make use of fluorescent light, rain water conservation, reduce water wastage, energy conservation, minimum use of electricity, etc.

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